Ideas on Colonialism, Self-rule, Clash At Discussion Of Underdeveloped Areas

Speaking with passion and forthrightness, Sir Ramanan Mudaliar, president of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, pleaded for equal opportunities for all men and women in so-called backward areas of the world. His words were in sharp contrast with those of traditional colonialism and racial equality expressed by other speakers at the panel discussion of "Man against Mias, the Problem of the Under-developed Area" Friday afternoon in Rockwell Cage.

President Ramananu's attack on imperialism, Pierre Ryckman, Belgian representative on the Trusteeship Council, declared, that stable colonial government may be in some cases preferable to self-rule, and William Malcolm, Lord Hailey, chairman of the British Colonial Research Committee, expressed faith in "the State" to develop latent resources. Nelson Rockefeller, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, cited his experiences with underdeveloped areas in Brazil and Richard M. Bissell, Jr., Assistant Deputy Administrator of the RCA, attacked the problem from the economist's point of view.

Colonies Difficult Task

In defining his position, Lord Hailey spoke from his experiences in the Punjab and Newfoundland, to urge money making regarding administration of colonies. The first was the necessity of sufficient technological knowledge for economic planning, the second, recognition of the human factor in a scheme of development, and the third, the necessity of a clear view of what manpower is to be applied in employing outside capital and skill.

After reviewing progress in the Belgian Congo, of which he was formerly governor-general, Ryckman submitted that the immense expenses of colonial administration of colonies. The first was the necessity of sufficient technological knowledge for economic planning, the second, recognition of the human factor in a scheme of development, and the third, the necessity of a clear view of what manpower is to be applied in employing outside capital and skill.

After reviewing progress in the Belgian Congo, of which he was formerly governor-general, Ryckman submitted that the immense expenses of colonial administration of colonies. The first was the necessity of sufficient technological knowledge for economic planning, the second, recognition of the human factor in a scheme of development, and the third, the necessity of a clear view of what manpower is to be applied in employing outside capital and skill.

After reviewing progress in the Belgian Congo, of which he was formerly governor-general, Ryckman submitted that the immense expenses of colonial administration of colonies. The first was the necessity of sufficient technological knowledge for economic planning, the second, recognition of the human factor in a scheme of development, and the third, the necessity of a clear view of what manpower is to be applied in employing outside capital and skill.

After reviewing progress in the Belgian Congo, of which he was formerly governor-general, Ryckman submitted that the immense expenses of colonial administration of colonies. The first was the necessity of sufficient technological knowledge for economic planning, the second, recognition of the human factor in a scheme of development, and the third, the necessity of a clear view of what manpower is to be applied in employing outside capital and skill.

After reviewing progress in the Belgian Congo, of which he was formerly governor-general, Ryckman submitted that the immense expenses of colonial administration of colonies. The first was the necessity of sufficient technological knowledge for economic planning, the second, recognition of the human factor in a scheme of development, and the third, the necessity of a clear view of what manpower is to be applied in employing outside capital and skill.